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TRUTH IS THE WEAPON WITH WHICH WE FIGHT.

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3 SEA LOSSES OF ALLIES REPORTED

BERLIN SAYS AUSTRALIAN BATTLE CRUISER AUSTRALIA IS MISSING FROM PORT.

WAS IN HAWAIIAN WATERS

British Submarine Prevented From Entering Dardanelles—Interest Shifts From Flanders to Lorraine and Alsace.

Berlin.—Information given out to the press by the German official press bureau says that, according to a report received by the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera, the Australian battle cruiser Australia apparently is missing.

The Australia was last reported in Hawaiian waters last September, when the Watson Navigation Co. steamer Wilhelmina picked up a wireless message from the dreadnought saying that she was in full chase of the German cruiser Niemann.

A British submarine tried to force a passage through the Dardanelles, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The submarine's presence was discovered, however, the message adds, and the vessel apparently was hit by shots fired by the Turkish forts.

London.—The British cruiser Venus ran ashore in the straits, striking with her full force. Her foremast and a portion of the bridge was carried away by an enormous sea. The warship was running for a port in the south of England when the storm broke.

On the west front interest shifted from the Flanders to Lorraine and Upper Alsace. There has been little fighting in that part of Belgium still held by the allies and the French have taken some old German trenches, which has given rise to a belief that the Germans will fall back to new positions. Operations of more serious import are taking place on the borders of Alsace-Lorraine. In Upper Alsace the French apparently have made considerable progress and they also are making desperate efforts to sever communications of the German force holding St. Michel on the Moselle. Everywhere, however, siege warfare prevails and the most part gains extend hardly more than a hundred yards.

RULERS DIRECT CONFLICTS

Kaiser and Czar Are at the Front With Armies—King George Is in France.

London.—The battle in Northern France is being fought under the eyes of the German emperor on the one side and the Russian emperor on the other. These two monarchs left for the front so that virtually the heads of all the nations at war are with their troops.

The king of England is in France; the king of Belgium, as usual, is spending all his time with his soldiers, while President Poincaré of France has gone for another visit to the northern battlefield.

Official news from Poland continues scanty and with both headquarters claiming successes it is impossible to say how the battle is going. Of its intensity, however, there can be no doubt.

SECRECY OVER WAR ZONES

Fighting of Vicious Character Carried on in Eastern Front—Both Sides Are Retreating.

New York.—At no time since the war began has the veil of secrecy been so closely drawn over the operations of the armies of the theaters of the conflict.

Although it is known that fighting of a vicious character is still being carried on in the eastern zone, and that there have been isolated combats here and there along the entrenched lines in Belgium and France, nothing is at hand to show how the fortunes of war are being distributed. "At no place along the entire front has there been any notable incident," says the Paris official communication in referring to the situation in the west. Of the trend of events in the east, Vienna declares the fighting in Northern Poland continues, but that in all other some quiet prevails.

Polish Noblemen Are Killed. Paris.—A Havre dispatch says that Prince Nicolas Radziwyl, a Polish nobleman who was a captain of Russian dragoons, was killed in the fighting around Lodz.

Five Warships Are Sighted Off Peru. Lima, Peru.—Five warships passed Malmbridge, bound northwards. Their nationality is unknown.

Russians Announce Victory. Petrograd.—The following communication was issued from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus: "Our troops, after lively engagements on the roads from Dilman and Khoi (province of Azerbaijan, Persia), took possession of the towns of Zeri and Keshkhal."

French Driven Back. Washington.—Offensive operations by the French garrison of Belfort and German counter attacks were reported from the French foreign office to the embassy here.

King Returns from France. London.—According to a dispatch to the Times, King George and Queen Mary returned to Belgium from France. King George returned from Boulogne to Dover in a torpedo boat.

Returning to Paris. Bordeaux.—Members of the French cabinet are returning to Paris, where it is expected the government will be re-established. Aristide Briand, minister of justice, has left for Paris.

RUSSIANS FORM NEW LINE

London Calls Capture of Lodz Remarkable Achievement—Hand-to-Hand Battle Fought.

London.—After a long battle, fought with the greatest stubbornness, the Germans have succeeded in occupying Lodz, Poland, an unfortified city. According to the Berlin report, the Russians suffered severe losses and are in retreat. This success of the Germans, largely because of what preceded it, is considered by military experts a really remarkable achievement. Less than a fortnight ago the army to which this victory has fallen was surrounded by Russians and cut its way out only at the last moment, losing great numbers of men and many guns. Yet it was able within a few days to reorganize, take the offensive and defeat the Russians defending Lodz.

This was made possible by the network of strategic railways on the German side of the frontier, over which reinforcements can be sent where they are most needed. The Russians, on the other hand, vigorously attacked on both wings, were unable to meet the German wedge, and were compelled to fall back.

The well undoubtedly be much more fighting before the campaign in this district is concluded. Lodz was won only after hand-to-hand fighting in the suburbs of the city, and the whole Russian line, from north to south, is now straightened out and will contain every foot of ground with the invaders.

ALLIES BEGIN MARCH EAST

Take Advantage of Preoccupation of Germans in Poland to Push the Line Eastward.

London.—Taking advantage of the preoccupation of the Germans in the east, the allied French, Belgian and British forces have begun an offensive movement in the west. They are now virtually in possession of the left bank of the Yser Canal and in the neighborhood of La Bassée, where the Germans hold a very strong position. The allies are beginning with a heavy cannonade to feel their way eastward.

The same process is being followed along the whole front. The French official communication speaks of "the superiority of our offensive" and the "marked advantage" of the French artillery over that of the Germans.

The advance, slight as it is in the northwest, has ended for the present at least, in the opinion of many, the German menace of the coast ports. It is believed that so long as the Germans are compelled to keep up the strain of their army in the east, they will be unable to assume the offensive in the west.

There is a report, however, that the Germans have kept the pick of their western army in Alsace Valley, where they are making every effort to can hurt it against the French lines and make another effort to get through to Paris.

CZAR'S MEN NEAR CRACOW

Are Reported to Be Mounting Guns at Wieliczka—Big Battle in Poland Going On.

London.—With the fall in the battle in the west, which has become a heavy cannonade at widely separated points, with only occasional infantry attacks, interest centers in the struggle between the Russians and Germans in Poland.

At last the Russians have approached within firing distance of Cracow, their advance from Przemyśl having proceeded without any real check. They were reported to be mounting heavy batteries around the town of Wieliczka, from which the entire fort of Cracow can be reached.

Important as this is—for the fall of Cracow would lay open the roads to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin—the main interest in the east continues to rest with the operations on the irregular front from Cambrin through the Lodz and Lodz to the East Prussian border. Official pronouncements as to progress here are guarded and indefinite, and it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to the course of events.

It is apparent, however, that a new battle has been fought at the town of Lodz, where the Germans have formed a new line with fresh forces brought from Kalisz and are again trying to penetrate the Russian center.

The Russians, too, have had time to straighten out their line and, in the eyes of the allies, another battle following so closely that just concluded in this region must help in the long run, for, it is argued, win or lose, the Germans must be further weakened and, in addition, soon will have to turn their attention to the Russian offensive against Silesia and around Cracow.

Russian Announces Victory. Paris.—A Havre dispatch from Petrograd says it is officially announced that the Russian army of the Caucasus occupied Sarai Kol and Baskhal, in Eastern Turkey in Asia, near the Persian border, "as the result of battles occurring on the Dilman and Khoi routes."

Sir John French Honored. London.—During his visit to France, King George conferred the Order of Merit on Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the continent.

German Insurance Paid. The Hague.—Since Aug. 15, according to an official report, the German military service and life insurance company has paid out \$2,750,000. The amount paid from Oct. 15 to Nov. 11 was \$1,342,250.

Turkish Cruiser Hit a Mine. Petrograd.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh struck a mine and returned to Constantinople considerably damaged, according to the Russian official news agency's Constantinople advices.

WAR BRINGS NEW TASKS AND DUTIES

President Points Out Big Problems Which Confront Congress.

MUST OPEN GATES OF TRADE

Ships to Carry Goods to Empty Markets Is Imperative Necessity—Our National Defense Lies in Our Citizens' Need of Economy.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The new tasks and duties imposed upon the United States as a result of the European war occupied the greater portion of President Wilson's message to congress today before a joint session of the two houses. The message follows: Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it. Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting that sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them with a new passion, feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that they are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we have entered and must continue.

Europe Will Need Our Help. War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it is not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do. Many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of supply. The United States, this great power for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

We Need Ships. It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but we are fully ready to use them; and if we can make ready what we have, have the means at hand to distribute it; we are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve mankind; generous; but we are not prepared to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly failed in the way in which we have started and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation. Fortunately, two great measures, timely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable water outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the prompt action of the senate. I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. I cannot believe that the senate will not take this measure of constructive justice awaiting the action of another congress. Its passage today before the senate would be the noblest crown of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty. But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The gates of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade. Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In many judgments such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or before it is reasonable to ask private capital to open them.

It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the private enterprise is not profitable, and then, when the carriage has been sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that the nation will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the discussion of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and there are other constructive measures the discussion of which will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed legislation for rural credits is in the hands of the committee at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month.

Charting of Our Coasts. There is another matter of which I must speak in brief. I am sure that every citizen of this country should be ready to discharge his duty to his country. It is a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of the adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy Is Urged. Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be based upon the facts. One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and important. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of our citizens. We are servants of our country. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded. I am sure that the military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of economy in us. It will know how to declare itself and

the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The National Defense. The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first ascertaining some very searching questions.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? It is meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always fought means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and earnestness upon this great matter and to draw my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish, and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my heart, some of the great convictions which have given birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world. And that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least, be able to speak theirs also, however faintly, inadequately, upon this vital matter.

Fear No Nation. We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks common sense on fact or reason from a just and sane interpretation of the realities of the world can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation is a thing of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many other matters of trade and commerce which have interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense. From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to our national defense. We have never had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not have a standing army. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of economy in us. It will know how to declare itself and

make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, but upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for every man who is fit for anything, if he is fit for anything, should be stimulated to legitimate, and such a method of training of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is in our power. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method of training of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is in our power. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method of training of true American ideas. 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